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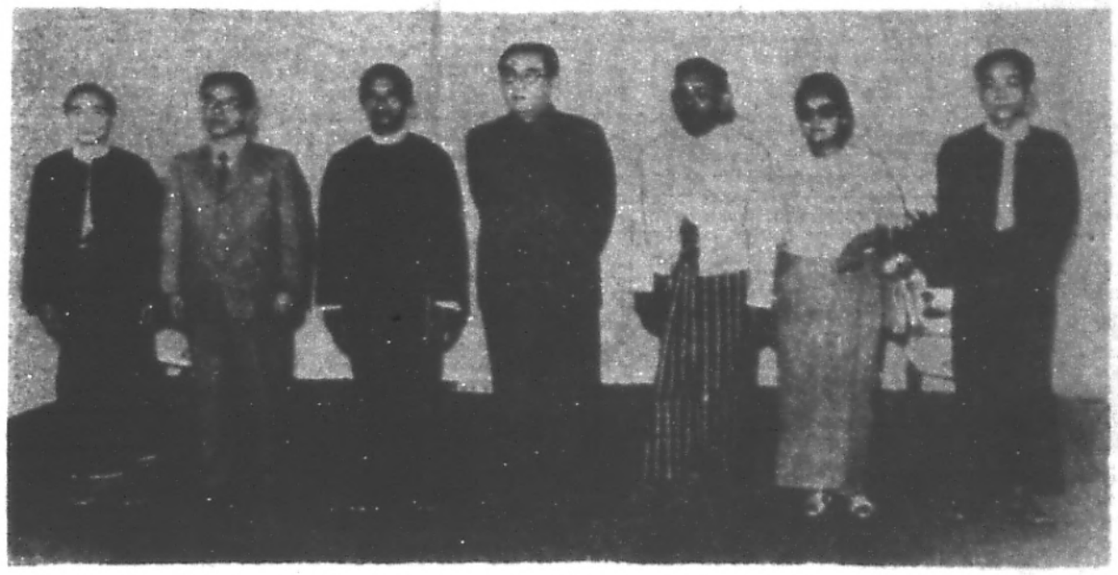

President Kim Il Sung, the great leader, received on August 18 the delegation of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma.
(KCNA Radiophoto)

President KIM IL SUNG

Receives Burma Delegation

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on August 18 the delegation of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by U Hla Phone, Foreign Minister of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma.

Also on hand was vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Dam.

Thakin Chan Tun, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma to our country, was present there.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said that the visit of the delegation to our country would greatly contribute to strengthening the friendship between the two peoples. He had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The head of the delegation courteously conveyed to the great leader a personal letter of His Excellency U Ne Win, President of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma.

The delegation presented a gift with best wishes to the great leader. (KCNA)

President KIM IL SUNG

Receives Delegation of NUFK & RGNU of Cambodia

PYONGYANG, Aug. 20 (KCNA)—The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, together with his wife, received on August 19 the delegation of the National United Front of Kampuchea and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia led by Samdech Penn Nouth, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Kampuchea and Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and His Excellency Khieu Samphan, First vice-Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia and Commander-in-Chief of the Cambodian National Liberation People's Armed Forces, on an official goodwill visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, and Madame Princess Monique Sihanouk.

Also Present were His Excellency Prime Minister Penn Nouth and his wife, His Excellency First vice-Prime Minister Khieu Samphan and members of the delegation Ieng Thirith, Minister of Popular Education and Youth of the RGNUC, Keat Chhon, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the NUFK, Van Piny, vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of the RGNUC, and Ang Kim Khoan, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Cambodia to our country, and his wife.

Comrades Kim Dong Gyu, Pak Sung Chul, Yang Hyong Sop, Li Yong Mu and Kim Yong Nam and Ryu Gum-Son, Minister of Common Education, were present there.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung cordially met the guests. He warmly welcomed them, saying that he was very happy to meet again His Excellency Prime Minister Penn Nouth and His Excellency First vice-Prime Minister Khieu Samphan, and had a conversation with them in an atmosphere overflowing with the feelings of friendship.

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The Central People's Committee and the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea arranged a grand banquet on August 19 evening at the People's Palace of Culture in honour of the delegation of the National United Front of Kampuchea and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia led by His Excellency Prime Minister Penn Nouth and His Excellency First vice-Prime Minister Khieu Samphan.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, was present at the banquet together with his wife.

Invited to the banquet were Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, and Madame Princess Monique Sihanouk on a goodwill visit to our country.

Also invited there together with His Excellency Prime Minister Penn Nouth and His Excellency First vice-Prime Minister Khieu Samphan, were the wife of Samdech Penn Nouth, Ieng Thirith, Minister of Popular Education and Youth of the RGNUC, Keat Chhon, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the NUFK, Van Piny, vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of the RGNUC, Ang Kim Khoan, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Cambodia to the DPRK, and suite.

Present at the banquet were Comrade Kim Dong Gyu, vice-President of the DPRK, Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Comrade Yang Hyong Sop, Comrade Li Yong Mu, Comrade Kim Yong Nam, Hwang Jang Yop, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, Ministers of the Administration Council, responsible functionaries of the working people's organisations, responsible functionaries of the Party and power bodies in Pyongyang, generals of the Korean People's Army, responsible personages of science, education, culture, art and the press; and Kim Un Hwan, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of our country to the Kingdom of Cambodia.

Also invited to the banquet were members of the entourage of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and a staff member of the Royal Embassy of Cambodia in Pyongyang, diplomatic envoys of various countries and Cambodian students studying in our country.

When the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wife, in company with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Madame Princess Monique Sihanouk, Samdech Penn Nouth and his wife and His Excellency Khieu Samphan, appeared in the banquet hall amid the strains of the welcome music, the attendants of the banquet warmly welcomed them with a stormy applause.

The national anthems of Cambodia and our country were played.

Vice-President Kim Dong Gyu and His Excellency Samdech Penn Nouth spoke at the banquet.

The banquet proceeded in an atmosphere overflowing with the feelings of militant amity and fraternal friendship.

A performance was given by artists of a central art organisation in Pyongyang.

President KIM IL SUNG Banqueted by Samdech NORODOM SIHANOUK

PYONGYANG, Aug. 21 (KCNA)—Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, on a goodwill visit to our country arranged a grand state banquet on August 20 evening at the Mansudae Assembly Hall in honour of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and his wife Comrade Kim Song Ae.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wife were invited to the banquet.

Present at the banquet were Comrade Kim Dong Gyu, vice-President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Comrade Yang Hyong Sop, Comrade Li Yong Mu, Comrade Kim Yong Nam, Hwang Jang Yop, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, Ministers of the Administration Council, responsible functionaries of the working people's organisations, responsible functionaries of the Party and power bodies in Pyongyang, generals of the Korean People's Army, responsible personages of science, education, culture, art and the press, and Kim Un Hwan, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of our country to the Kingdom of Cambodia.

Diplomatic envoys of various countries in Pyongyang were also invited to the banquet.

Present there were Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Madame Princess Monique Sihanouk.

Also present were His Excellency Prime Minister Penn Nouth and His Excellency First vice-Prime Minister Khieu Samphan who are leading the delegation of the NUFK and the RGNUC on an official goodwill visit to our country, and the wife of Samdech Penn Nouth, Ieng Thirith, Minister of Popular Education and Youth of the RGNUC, Keat Chhon, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the NUFK, Van Piny, vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of the RGNUC, Ang Kim Khoan, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Cambodia to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and suite.

Present there were the entourage of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk—Princess Norodom Ket Kanya, aunt of the Head of State; Madame Pomme Peang, mother of Madame Princess Monique Sihanouk; Duong Sam Ol, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the NUFK, and Madame; Kou Roun, Member of the High Council of the Throne, and Madame; Pung Peng Cheng, director of the office of the Head of State, and Madame; Prince Norodom Sihamoni and Prince Norodom Narindrapong, sons of the Head of State; and others.

Leaders of the Royal Cambodian Embassy in Pyongyang and Cambodian students studying in our country were also present there.

When the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wife were ushered into the banquet hall by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Madame Princess Monique Sihanouk, to the strains of the welcome music, the entire attendants warmly welcomed them with a stormy applause.

The banquet began with the playing of the national anthems of our country and Cambodia.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk spoke first at the banquet. (See below)

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung spoke next at the banquet. (See below)

The banquet proceeded in a cordial atmosphere overflowing with the feelings of militant amity and fraternal friendship.

A performance was given at the banquet by artists of a central art organisation in Pyongyang.

Speech of President KIM IL SUNG

At Banquet

Esteemed Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Princess Monique Sihanouk,

Esteemed Prince Penn Nouth and Princess,

Your Excellency esteemed Mr. Khieu Samphan,

Esteemed Cambodian guests,

Dear comrades and friends,

Allow me to offer my deep thanks to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, our brother, comrade-in-arms and closest friend, for having cordially invited us to this grand state banquet today and for having given us such warm and encouraging words.

Allow me also to express great pleasure at getting together here with the good-will mission of the Cambodian people led by Prince Penn Nouth, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Kampuchea and Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and His Excellency Mr. Khieu Samphan, First vice-Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia and Commander-in-Chief of the Cambodian National Liberation People's Armed Forces, who have come to visit our country, for the first time after the victory in the anti-U.S. struggle to save the nation, in order to accompany Samdech Norodom Sihanouk home.

This time, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, you came to our country to convey to our people the happy news of the great victory won by the brotherly Cambodian people in their national liberation war and contributed greatly to further deepening the ties of militant friendship between the Korean and Cambodian peoples.

Samdech Head of State, the outstanding leader of the Cambodian people and a close friend of our people, you have stayed in our country for a long period. This is a manifestation of your warmest amity with and trust in us, and a clear symbol of ever-deepening friendship between Korea and Cambodia.

Each day spent by you, esteemed Samdech Head of State, in our country brought friendship between the two peoples of Korea and Cambodia into fuller bloom.

You come to our country every year, Samdech Head of State, to highly estimate the successes achieved by our people in the revolutionary struggle and the work of construction and actively support and encourage our people's just cause.

During your current stay here, too, Samdech Head of State, you greatly inspired our people in their struggle to accelerate socialist construction and national reunification and, especially, you heartily rejoiced over our successful visits to foreign countries as over your own and congratulated them warmly.

In your speech made just now here, Samdech Head of State, our close friend, you declared that you would actively fight in support of the stand of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as regards our country's affiliation with the non-alignment movement and the discussion of the question on Korea at the UN General Assembly this year.

This is very precious to us; it further deepens our people's conviction in victory.

I would like to express my sincere thanks to you, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, and other Cambodian leaders for always actively supporting and encouraging our people's just cause.

Dear comrades and friends,

The fraternal Cambodian people waged a five-year arduous armed struggle and finally defeated the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges and completely liberated the whole territory of Cambodia. It was a historic event that demonstrated the might of the Cambodian people to the world.

This great victory is the brilliant fruition of the heroic struggle undauntedly waged by the National Liberation People's Armed Forces and all the patriotic Cambodian people headed by the resistance fighters at home under the correct leadership of the National United Front of Kampuchea with Samdech Head of State Norodom Sihanouk as its Chairman and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia with Prince Penn Nouth as its Prime Minister and with His Excellency Mr. Khieu Samphan as its First vice-Prime Minister; it is a common victory for the non-aligned nations, the third world peoples fighting for national liberation and the independent development of their countries.

The Cambodian people, through their tenacious indomitable struggle, have made a glorious contribution to the revolutionary cause of the world people who are fighting against imperialism and colonialism and for peace, national independence and social progress.

Today the Cambodian people are dynamically endeavouring to rehabilitate and develop the economy and defend their liberated homeland, cementing national unity and repulsing the enemy's uninterrupted subversions and sabotages.

When the fraternal Cambodian people waged the anti-U.S. liberation war the Government of the DPRK and the Korean people have actively supported and encouraged this war, regarding it as their own struggle, and considered it their sacred internationalist duty to do so.

I would like to reassure you that our Party, Government and people will, in the future, too, resolutely support the just cause of the Cambodian people with might and main and sincerely wish the Cambodian people greater victory in their struggle to build independent, peaceful, neutral, territorially integrated, non-aligned, prosperous and new Cambodia.

The liberation struggles of the peoples are developing in close relationship; they support and complement with each other.

The Korean and Cambodian peoples have established firm ties of militant friendship in the struggle against imperialism and its stooges; the increasing mutual support and cooperation between the two countries are contributing greatly to promoting the revolutionary cause of the two peoples and developing the anti-imperialist common struggle of the Asian people.

We are convinced that our two peoples will continue to set an example of unity and fight on together forever in the anti-imperialist common struggle.

Esteemed Samdech Head of State and Princess,

Samdech Head of State, our comrade-in-arms and brother, you have expressed your intention to revisit our country in October this year.

We are looking forward, with pleasure, to that day when we will meet you again, Samdech Head of State, our closest friend, in our country in the near future.

We hope, Samdech Head of State, you will convey our warm greetings and friendly feelings to the Cambodian people on your return home.

Sincerely wishing Samdech Head of State greater successes in your internal and external activities, may I propose a toast:

To the everlasting militant friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Cambodian peoples.

To the good health and long life of esteemed Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Princess Monique Sihanouk,

To the health of esteemed Prince Penn Nouth and Princess,

To the health of His Excellency esteemed Mr. Khieu Samphan,

To the health of the Cambodian guests,

To the health of the diplomatic envoys of various countries and madames, and

To the health of all comrades and friends present here. (KCNA)

Speech of Samdech NORODOM SIHANOUK

At Banquet

Most respected Your Excellency Marshal President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,

Allow me to extend my most whole-hearted thanks to Your Excellency, the great respected and beloved leader of the Korean people and most respectfully express my thanks to Madame President Kim Song Ae for the greatest glory and the highest honour accorded, through our humble persons, to the Cambodians by attending the present official banquet this evening, and for the most brilliant rays shed on the Cambodian people, the faithful friends, brothers and comrades-in-arms of the glorious Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

My wife and myself also take this opportunity to express fervent respect and most profound gratitude to Your Excellency, the most illustrious leader of the entire Korean nation and most respected Madame President Kim Song Ae for your high benevolence and infinite solicitude, and your constant, generous and noble, multiple and fraternal kindness displayed during the whole period of three months we have spent so happily in the radiant and dignified Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Your magnificent hospitality and our long sojourn in your great country, the arrival yesterday in Pyongyang of an important national delegation of Cambodia headed by Samdech Penn Nouth and Mr. Khieu Samphan, respectively Prime Minister and First vice-Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia and the warmest official welcome accorded by His Excellency Marshal, President of the State of the DPRK, the people, the Party and Government of the DPRK to the national delegation of Cambodia liberated after the victory in the struggle against U.S. imperialism and its stooges—these are a clear testimony to an exceptional quality of friendship, militant solidarity and true fraternity uniting our two countries, our two peoples and two nations permanently.

During our three months stay in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, I and our compatriots accompanying me have had rare privileges to see the innumerable, new, great victories and successes made by Your Excellency, the great respected and beloved leader of the Korean people, in all fields of the socialist construction and in the international plane.

Day and night, without taking care of yourself, Your Excellency, the most respected Marshal Kim Il Sung is carrying out admirable activities and giving on-the-spot guidance to the work of the Korean people, the Korean nation, Party and Government in every nook and corner of the country to fulfil the Six-Year Plan ahead of schedule and overfulfil, in quantity and quality, the targets envisaged in this plan in production struggle for industry, agriculture and for other fields for the development of the country as a whole.

Under the genial, extremely dynamic and enlightened leadership of Your Excellency, the people, nation, Party and Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are waging the great speed battle in the grand socialist construction and are winning so brilliant victories in order to greet the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea as a great festival of proud victors and have waged and are waging an energetic struggle vigorously to accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

I, myself have had the rare privilege to see many times, together with Your Excellency, the most respected Marshal, scene of numerous new achievements of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea under your illustrious leadership, especially, the most worthy and impressionable social and economic achievements, the paddy-fields and maize plots extended as far as the eye can reach and with plants boasting their greatest beauty to the world, the grand dams and irrigation systems, etc...

How exultant and impressive are the new victories achieved by Your Excellency in the fields of industry and agriculture in particular!

Thanks to Your Excellency, the great most respected and beloved leader of the Korean people, Korean agriculture takes the first place of the most advanced and most modern agriculture of the world, with regard to the scientific and technical method of farming, generalization of the use of fertilizers and irrigation, and with regard to mechanization and the per-hectare output of grain crops.

The world record has been made and will surely be made in production in particular.

The fantastic peak of 8 million tons of grain output height will be surely conquered.

As for national industries, the grandiose, new achievements of heavy industry in particular are remarkable in the light of its formidable advance in technology as well as production. They are the products of heavy industry—steel, electric locomotives, big ships, heavy-duty automobiles, modern, large types of machines and equipments and high precision machines etc.

Thus, thanks to the genial leadership and constant personal encouragement of Your Excellency, the great most respected and beloved leader overflowing with affection for your people and your country, and thanks to your brilliant and immortal Juche idea, the most magnificent victories are now daily achieved here to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea dignifiedly and gloriously.

The celebration will be more glorious as Your Excellency Marshal Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has achieved in the international arena the most important and historic successes, in particular, by your visits to the People's Republic of China, the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Democratic and People's Republic of Algeria, the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, in which Your Excellency has received unprecedented official and popular welcome, by other remarkable successes of your diplomacy—the visits of important foreign delegations to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the dignified participation and admission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in many international conferences and organisations.

Thanks to the most respected Your Excellency, the prestige and popularity of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people are now higher than ever before and the just cause of the Korean people, especially, the question of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country is bound to win a complete triumph.

Liberated Cambodia, the Cambodian people, the National United Front of Kampuchea, the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, the Cambodian National Liberation People's Armed Forces and I myself wish to extend our warmest and emotional felicitations to the most respected Your Excellency, the fraternal Korean people, the Party, Government and the victorious and invincible people's armed forces of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea under your illustrious leadership.

The most respected Your Excellency Marshal, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,

Most respected Madame President Kim Song Ae,

Respected Your Excellencies high personalities of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,

Respected Your Excellencies Mr. chiefs of diplomatic missions and madames,

Dear friends,

Dear compatriots,

Since the achievement of its independence in 1953, and later since the founding of the National United Front of Kampuchea, the Cambodian National Liberation People's Armed Forces and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia in the victorious struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, Cambodia has chosen, once and for all, the non-alignment as its unshakable line in its conduct in the international arena, in its international affairs and in its relations with foreign countries, for our people and our nation are convinced that the non-alignment is not only the

(Continued on page 2)

VISIT TO MUSEUM OF PARTY FOUNDING HISTORY (3)

For Consolidation of Newly-Founded Party

Displayed in Rooms Nos. 4 and 5 of the Museum are materials which illustrate the fact that the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung wisely organized and led the struggle to firmly defend and carry through the Party's political and organizational lines and consolidate the Party.

In Room No. 4 our attention was drawn first of all to the historical documents and newspaper reports on the Second Enlarged Executive Committee Meeting of the Central Organizing Committee of the Party held under the guidance of the great leader, and we listened to the curator's explanation.

At that time many difficult and complex tasks confronted the newborn Party — building up its ranks solidly, winning over the masses, establishing people's power and carrying out democratic reforms and so on, so forth.

But the factionalists and alien elements who had wormed their way into the Party were engrossed in their intrigues to attain their foul factionalist aim, hampering in every way the implementation of the Party's political and organizational lines.

In this prevailing situation the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung called the Second Enlarged Executive Committee Meeting of the Central Organizing Committee of the Party in November 1945. At the meeting he dealt a decisive blow at the factionalists who were obstructing the implementation of the Party's political line of establishing a democratic people's republic and building a powerful revolutionary, democratic base in the northern half. This rendered it impossible for them to oppose the Party openly.

However, the factionalists and local separatists who held leading posts in some local Party organizations neglected to carry out the leader's instructions and the Party's decisions and caused confusion to the system of Party work. In this way they did harm to the Party.

So, in December the same year the great leader convened the Third Enlarged Executive Committee Meeting of the Central Organizing Committee of the Party, where he took resolute measures to put the Party's organizational line into practice thoroughly.

One of the walls of the room is hung with a slogan written in bold-faced letters "To carry out the Party's organizational line!" Seen in the centre of the wall is a treasured picture of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung discussing the draft resolution of the Third Enlarged Executive Committee Meeting. Also seen beside it is his instruction written in golden letters, which runs:

"The Third Enlarged Executive Committee Meeting brought about a great renovation in Party work and Party life for the first time since the founding of our Party, and this marked the beginning of its development into a truly sound and powerful party."

The great leader President Kim Il Sung, the founder of the Workers' Party of Korea, discussing the draft resolution of the Third Enlarged Executive Committee Meeting of the Central Organizing Committee of the Party

We read his teaching over and over again and lent our ears to the curator's explanation about the leader's historic report to the meeting "On the Work of the Organizations at All Levels of the Communist Party of North Korea."

In his report the great leader exposed and condemned all sorts of factionalist schemings and set forth the specific tasks for strengthening the unity and cohesion of the Party.

He laid particular stress on the need to attain the organizational and ideological unity of the whole Party based on the Party's monolithic ideology and establish iron discipline within the Party in accordance with the principle of democratic centralism.

He also advanced in an allround way the tasks of readjusting the Party ranks organizationally, quickly increasing its membership and cementing the ties between the Party and the masses.

The curator gave us a detailed account of the on-the-spot guidance the leader personally gave in the Party work of local Party organizations in South Hamgyong Province, Hwanghae Province and other districts after the meeting.

True, with the Third Enlarged Executive Committee Meeting as a momentum, the organizational and ideological unity of our Party ranks grew firmer, the militant functions of the Party organizations and the vanguard role of Party members were further enhanced and the Party became firmly rooted among the masses thanks to the wise guidance of the great leader.

We then stepped into Room No. 5 to see the materials concerning the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in the struggle to rally the broad segments of the toiling masses around the Party.

The leader formed the Trade Union, Peasants Union, Democratic Youth League and Democratic Women's Union—the peripheral organizations of the Party and its transmission belt—and welded together millions of working people organizationally in a short span of time.

The leader clarified the Party's policy for the united front and waged a vigorous struggle to ensure unity of action with the democratic political parties. As a result, the democratic national united front was formed with various sections of the masses on the basis of the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class.

While building up the revolutionary forces firmly, the leader organized and led the struggle to establish people's power, a powerful weapon of the revolution.

He creatively solved the problem of establishment of people's power on the basis of the original line of people's revolutionary government he had advanced in the years of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, a wealth of experience he had accumulated in the struggle to implement the line and a scientific analysis he had made of the situation prevailing in our country after liberation.

Put on show in the room are materials which explain that the Provisional People's Committee of North Korea, a new type of power, was set up on February 8, 1946 under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the respected and beloved leader was made its Chairman as unanimously desired by all the people.

With the establishment of the PPCNK by the leader, the question of power, the fundamental question in the revolution, was successfully solved and our people became the proud masters of political power and came to possess the powerful weapon of the revolution and construction.

On display in the last section of the room are well-illustrated materials concerning the wise guidance given by the great leader in the work of building the regular people's armed forces, training cadres and firmly building up the position of the Party's core elements.

The valuable materials we saw vividly reminded us of the footmarks retained in the great history—the immortal revolutionary feats performed by the leader in the endeavour to consolidate the Party. Leaving the Museum, our hearts swelled with the immense pride and honour that our people live and work under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution and the sun of the nation.

Cha Sang Muk
(THE PYONGYANG TIMES)

Report Meeting Marks 45th Anniv. of KRA's Advance Home

A Ryanggang provincial report meeting was held on August 13 in Pungsan county on the 45th anniversary of the advance into the homeland of a small armed group of the Korean Revolutionary Army personally organised and dispatched by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the victory in the battle of attack on the Pabal "police substation."

Placed with due respect on the platform of the meeting hall was a portrait of the great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung, the peerless patriot, national hero and ever-victorious, iron-willed brilliant commander.

Han Hae Ryong, secretary of the Ryanggang Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, made a report at the meeting.

Historical Chialun Meeting

Reviewing the internal and external situation around 1930, he said:

The great leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung made a clear-cut analysis and assessment of the objective and subjective demands of the revolutionary situation at that time and, on the basis of the rich experiences accumulated in the long years of the revolutionary struggle, advanced the Juche-based revolutionary lines and policies on the Korean revolution at the Chialun Meeting held between June 30 and July 2, 1930. (Chialun is located in Kilin Province, north-east China. At the meeting President Kim Il Sung clarified that the character of the Korean revolution was of an anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, and that its basic motive force consisted of the working class and the peasantry, its most reliable ally, and petty bourgeoisie, and an alliance could be formed with the national bourgeoisie, too. And he made it clear that the objects of the revolution were Japanese imperialism and its accomplices—landlords, comprador capitalists, pro-Japanese elements and traitors to the nation, and clearly pointed out that the revolutionary task was to overthrow Japanese imperialism, liberate the country and build socialism and communism subsequently to the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution in our country and, further, to carry out the world revolution....Ed.) The organisation of the Korean Revolutionary Army with core members of the Young Communist League and Anti-Imperialist Youth League was followed.

Brave Activities Of KRA

The reporter laid emphasis on the brilliant example shown by the small armed group led by Comrade Kim Hyong Gwon, uncle of the President and an indomitable communist revolutionary fighter, through its advance into the homeland.

Bearing deep in mind the teachings of the great leader, Comrade Kim Hyong Gwon crossed the River Amnok-gang in August 1930, arrived at Paesanggaedok in Hwangsuwon, Pungsan county, on August 14 and conducted a vigorous political work among the workers who were picking blueberries. He, together with the members of the small armed group, happened to pass by the "police substation" of Pabal, the seat of Ansan-*myon* at that time. When police bandits stopped them and attempted to search them Comrade Kim Hyong Gwon swiftly took out a pistol and fired a shot of revenge at the chest of the Japanese chief policeman in the name of the people who had the grudge against the enemy, shouting: "You wretches, we are the Korean Revolutionary Army fighting to restore our country usurped by you rascals."

The small armed group led by Comrade Kim Hyong Gwon, an indomitable revolutionary fighter, destroyed the communication installations and attacked a brewery owned by a Japanese.

The reporter continued:

Comrade Kim Hyong Gwon made a passionate speech before the crowds who had assembled upon hearing the gun report of finishing off the sworn enemy. His speech imbued the people with the confidence and courage to struggle and powerfully inspired and encouraged them to the anti-Japanese struggle.

Then, the small armed group left Pabal-*ri* and kept dealing severe blows at the enemy in Riwon, Pukchong and Hongwon, striking terror into the hearts of the Japanese imperialist aggressors and sowing the seeds of revolution among broad segments of the people at home.

Indeed, the advance into the homeland of the small armed group of the Korean Revolutionary Army under the command of Comrade Kim Hyong Gwon personally organised and sent by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious, iron-willed brilliant commander and legendary hero, and the battle of attack on the Pabal "police substation" were historic events that testified to the justness of the Juche-based revolutionary line laid down by the great leader and eloquently confirmed for the first time at home the truth of the revolutionary struggle that the armed enemy must be crushed by arms; they were a solemn declaration of the firm resolution of the Korean Communists and people to destroy Japanese imperialism with their own strength even though they may die a hundred deaths, a thousand deaths.

For Anti-Japanese Struggle

The reporter stressed that the brisk military and political activities of the Korean Revolutionary Army including the small armed group led by Comrade Kim Hyong Gwon, an indomitable communist revolutionary fighter, were the starting point of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle personally planned and energetically prepared by the great leader and it performed great exploits in the history of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement of our country.

The reporter recalled with deep emotion that Comrade Kim Hyong Gwon conducted energetic activities at home to carry through the Juche-based revolutionary line advanced by the great leader, upholding his lofty intention, and after he was arrested by the vicious enemy, he displayed to the full the indomitable spirit of the Korean communists with his unbending struggle in the court and prison.

Though Comrade Kim Hyong Gwon departed from us too early, the immortal revolutionary exploits made by him in the history of the country will shine for ever, the reporter said. (He was arrested by the Japanese authorities and sentenced to 15 years and six months of penal servitude. Brutally tortured by the Japanese gaolers in Sudaimoon Prison in Seoul, he died in 1936.. Ed.)

He emphasised that the cause of the restoration of the fatherland so ardently desired by Comrade Kim Hyong Gwon, an ardent communist revolutionary fighter, has been brilliantly accomplished by the great leader and a rich and powerful socialist industrial state of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence has risen imposingly on the soil of the fatherland under the wise leadership and blessed sunrays of the great leader and our people enjoy great happiness with nothing to desire more in the world.

A soiree and torchlight march of school children and students in Pungsan county were held in the evening.

On the morning of August 14, responsible functionaries of the local Party and government bodies and public organisations, together with working people of all strata in the province, laid wreaths before the statue of Comrade Kim Hyong Gwon, an indomitable communist revolutionary fighter, erected in Pungsan-*up*.

(KCNA)

(Subtitles are ours....Ed.)

(Continued from page 1)

best way of defending national independence but also it can and should make contribution of greatest importance to defending the liberty of the third world and world peace.

Therefore, Cambodia liberated in April this year from the yoke of U.S. imperialism is rejoiced infinitely at the news that the glorious Democratic People's Republic of Korea under the illustrious leadership of His Excellency Mr. Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great, the most respected and beloved leader of the Korean people, decided to enter from this year into the grand family of non-aligned states.

With immense enthusiasm, Kampuchea (Cambodia), at the approaching Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned States, in Lima (Peru), will support and vote in favour of the entry—which will certainly triumph—of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in our family of non-aligned states.

At the approaching Lima Conference, almost all the participants, without any doubt, will act as Kampuchea.

Because the following facts have become perfectly clear today to the eyes of the entire world:

Firstly, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a socialist state which is totally independent and which has always pursued an anti-imperialist independent, peace-loving policy on the basis of principles of non-alignment in foreign relations.

Secondly, there is no "two Koreas." There is only one Korea. Because the most corrupt and fascist regime of Pak Jung Hi in Seoul is not only anti-popular and extremely unpopular but also most isolated thoroughly from people, is anti-national and anti-Korea. It represents only U.S. neo-colonialism, neo-imperialist Japanese militarism, and the multi-national capitalist society of the so-called "free" world, the blood-sucker of economy of the third world.

Cambodia condemns most resolutely and most actively the U.S. imperialists who are trying to instigate a certain pro-"free" world non-aligned states to create trouble within the Lima Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Non-Aligned States, by reviving the foul and defunct nonsensical myth of "two Koreas" and by seeking to prevent the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from occupying its legitimate seat at the Conference of the Non-Aligned States by an "intrigue" to advance the traitorous Pak Jung Hi regime for "candidature."

It is an insult to the strong and wise family of the non-aligned states to have impudence of presenting the "candidature" of the south Korean "regime" contempted and hated by the people whom it allegedly "represents," the regime which is totally opposing and completely betraying the ideals of the non-alignment.

If there are any non-aligned countries which support the "candidature" of such a "regime," they would find themselves, in fact, in a position entirely contrary to the non-alignment, in other words, the pro-U.S. imperialist and anti-third world position.

Cambodia hopes that at Lima none of non-aligned countries deserving this name will accept the play of U.S. imperialism.

Cambodia is sure that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which solely represents the independent Korea, the Korea of the Korean people, will be welcomed with acclamations and unanimity by delegations of member countries of our non-aligned families gathering at Lima.

Sure and certain is the total triumph of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and its most authoritative and extremely popular Head of State and leader, His Excellency Mr. Marshal Kim Il Sung.

This triumph of Kimilsungist Korea will be assured at Lima and it will be assured, Cambodia is certain, at the forthcoming session of the United Nations General Assembly where the U.S. imperialists will be more isolated than ever before.

This odious U.S. imperialism had the impudence to make the United Nations assume the responsibility for its most criminal aggression in Korea in 1950 which was ended in shameful defeat in 1953 in the face of the heroic Korean people and the Korean People's Army under the brilliant command of His Excellency Mr. Marshal Kim Il Sung, ever-victorious iron-willed great strategist.

This year, the United States will sustain a double and ignominious defeat at the United Nations.

Because, on the one hand, the so-called "United Nations Command" in south Korea should be dissolved in conformity with the just demands of the majority of the United Nations member states, and on the other hand, the United Nations, by the majority of its member states, will reject relentlessly the mythical "two Koreas" theory and the ridiculous candidature of the anti-popular and anti-national Pak Jung Hi regime.

Cambodia, for its part, will fight tooth and nail at the United Nations against the U.S. imperialists who are betraying in an ignominious way the ideals of the United Nations for justice, freedom and peace.

Cambodia, with all other countries friendly to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, will demand firmly that the armed forces of the United States stationed in south Korea under the so-called bilateral "treaty" between Washington and Seoul must put an end, without any delay, to their neo-colonialist and bellicose occupation of south Korea.

Cambodia also firmly demands that the Korean Military Armistice Agreement must be replaced by a peace agreement in order to minimize the tension and facilitate the maintenance and consolidation of peace in Korea.

Cambodia will fight without compromise to contribute, in a humble way but with all its force, to the triumph of the just cause of the fraternal Korean people, the glorious Democratic People's Republic of Korea and to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea in conformity with so just an orientation in the 5-point proposition set forth by His Excellency Marshal Kim Il Sung, Head of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the unique national hero, the leader and father of the entire Korean nation and the historic builder of a real paradise on earth.

The most respected Your Excellency Marshal President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,

Before concluding my speech, allow me to express to Your Excellency once again my most profound thanks and all of the happiness and pride that I feel again for having been regarded by you not as a foreign friend but as an intimate comrade-in-arms and a real brother.

And it is in this quality that I have had the great honour, during my long sojourn in your so beautiful and so developed country, to participate along with the fraternal Korean people in the functions of extreme national joy on the occasion of the triumph of Your Excellency in your historic state visits to Romania, Algeria, Mauritania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia and on the occasion of the most glorious anniversaries such as your great victory over the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the precedent victories over Japanese colonialism, the tremendous victory of liberating your beloved country, the victories which are immortal exploits of Your Excellency, which made the Korean people and nation elevate you in a just way to the unprecedented ranks of the double hero of the Republic.

Allow me also to express my happiness to see Prince Penn Nouth and Mr. Khieu Samphan and other eminent Cambodian combatants who have specially come from Phnom Penh to join me in paying fervent respect to Your most respected Excellency who has done his all to aid the Cambodian people to win victory over U.S. imperialism; to express solemnly, immediately after our complete victory over the U.S. imperialist aggressors, our acclamation and most sincere, eternal thanks to Your Excellency, the people, the nation, the Party, the Government and the armed forces of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for your various forms of inestimable support and aid accorded voluntarily and fraternally just from the first day of our historic struggle for national salvation.

On the forthcoming October 10, the Korean people and nation will celebrate in a most grandiose way the 30th anniversary of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea of which Your Excellency is the illustrious founder and leader.

Leading an important national delegation of Cambodia which, after the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, has the honour of defeating the U.S. imperialist aggressors, I will come again to Your Excellency's side before October 10 as the Head of State of Cambodia to render you the warmest respects and felicitations of Kampuchea, the Cambodian people, the National United Front of Kampuchea, the Cambodian National Liberation People's Armed Forces and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia.

Excellencies,

Ladies and gentlemen,

In conclusion, allow me to propose a toast:

To the long life and good health, happiness and glory of the most respected and beloved Your Excellency Marshal Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,

To the long life and good health of the most respected Madame President Kim Song Ae,

To the everlasting friendship and militant solidarity between the revolutionary peoples of Cambodia and Korea,

To the grandeur of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the prosperity and happiness of the Korean people,

To the complete victory of the Korean people and nation over U.S. imperialism,

To the forthcoming liberation of south Korea,

To the forthcoming and inevitable independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland—Korea,

To the anti-imperialist unity of the third world peoples,

To the forthcoming return of Taiwan to the People's Republic of China, its motherland,

To the victory of the Arab people, particularly the Palestinian people against the Zionist aggressors,

To the victory of the fraternal South African people in their liberation struggle against minority racist regime of South Africa and Rhodesia,

To the health of Their Excellencies high personalities of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea present here,

To the health of all Korean guests present here,

To the health of Their Excellencies heads of diplomatic missions and their wives, and all friends present here,

To the success of the official visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by the Cambodian delegation led by Samdech Penn Nouth, Prime Minister and Mr. Khieu Samphan, First vice-Prime Minister, of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and

To the health of all dear compatriots present here.

(KCNA)

North-South Dialogue 1972-75; Why Deadlock?

4) 5-Point Reunification Policy Smashes "Two-Korea" Plot

(Continued from No. 755 issue)

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Our proposal is to remove military confrontation and ease tension between the north and south, materialize many-sided collaboration and interchange between the two parts, convene the great national congress composed of representatives of people of all strata and political parties and social organizations in the north and south, institute the north-south confederation under the single name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo and enter the UN under the single name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo. When this proposal for the country's reunification is put into effect, there will be a great turning point in accomplishing the historic cause of peaceful national reunification on the principle of the north-south joint statement, as commonly desired by our people and the world's people."

Military confrontation between the north and south with huge armed forces constitutes not only a major factor menacing peace in Korea but also the root cause of misunderstanding and distrust.

Only when the daggers concealed under the clothes are thrown away, an atmosphere of mutual trust, precondition of the peaceful reunification, can be created.

From this reason, the DPRK, as the first step for the achievement of the peaceful reunification, proposed to cease arms reinforcement and arms race, make all foreign troops withdraw, reduce armed forces and armaments, stop the introduction of weapons from foreign countries and conclude a peace agreement.

Many-sided cooperation and interchange between the north and south are a very important step towards rejoining the severed national ties, preventing a permanent split and creating preconditions for reunification. Only when such many-sided cooperation and interchange are realized between the north and south, will it be possible to consolidate a peace agreement to be concluded between them.

In order to solve the question of the country's reunification in conformity with the will and demand of the Korean people, it is necessary to organize a great national assembly and to invite to it broad sections of people of all strata in the north and the south.

The reunification of the country is the task of the whole nation.

To reunify the fatherland is to put an end to the territorial split and achieve national independence on a nation-wide scale. This is the question on which the destiny of all the Korean people depends and the question related to the demand of all the people.

Only when a great national assembly is held and the people of all walks of life participate in it, can the country's reunification be realized by the Korean people in conformity with the Korean people's will and desire.

The north-south confederation with the single name Confederal Republic of Koryo is the most reasonable way to achieve reunification. Under the prevailing conditions it will be established with the two social systems existing in the north and the south kept intact for the time being, on the basis of the convocation of a great national assembly and of the achievement of national unity.

The confederation proposal calls for the different social systems of the two sides not to be imposed on the other, and not to interfere in each other's internal affairs.

In his proposal, the great leader President Kim Il Sung suggested the Confederal Republic of Koryo as the name of the proposed north-south confederation.

Koryo was the world famous name of a united state which ruled the Korean Peninsula for 480 years.

If a confederation was named the DPRK or "ROK," it should mean to force the institution of one side on the other. So, the Confederal Republic of Koryo is a good name acceptable to both north and south on the principle of equality.

In order to prevent Korea from being split into "two Koreas" permanently, President Kim Il Sung suggested that the north and south should not enter the UN separately and if they want to enter it before the achievement of the reunification they should enter it as a single state under the name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo. This is the only way to check the plot to create "two Koreas" and accelerate the reunification of the country.

The entire Korean people north and south and abroad and the peace-loving peoples of the world greeted with enthusiastic support and welcome the five-point reunification program put forth in the June 23 speech by President Kim Il Sung, saying that "this line was a great national salvation program for preventing the permanent split of the nation and attaining the country's reunification and the most realistic and fair proposal for the peaceful settlement of the question of Korea's reunification."

The 28th UNGA in 1973 decided to dissolve immediately the "UNCURK" and supported the north-south joint statement the keynote of which is the three principles of national reunification—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity—laid down by the President.

With this, the criminal "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists was brought to a shameful end and the so-called "special statement" calling for separate UN membership for two Koreas announced by Pak Jung Hi, the traitor, fell to pieces.

(To be continued)

Two Opposite Draft Resolutions Clearly Show Who Are Really Endeavouring for Peace in Korea and Her Peaceful Reunification, Who Are Obstructing Korea's Reunification, Aggravating Tension in Korea

Two opposite draft resolutions have been submitted to the 30th Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations in connection with the debate on the Korean question.

One of them is a draft resolution submitted by a number of United Nations member states which actively support the Korean people's cause of national reunification, together with an agenda item titled "On the creation of favourable conditions for converting the armistice into a durable peace in Korea and accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea" and the other is a draft "resolution" tabled by the United States and its followers.

The draft resolution put forward by the countries supporting the Korean people's cause of national reunification is aimed at gaining practical help in removing tension and guaranteeing a durable peace in Korea and realizing the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, while the U.S. side's draft "resolution" is designed to maintain tension in Korea and perpetuate the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. troops and the division of Korea.

These opposite stands as regards the solution of the Korean question find vivid expression in the detailed contents of the draft resolutions submitted to the United Nations.

PYONGYANG, Aug. 18 (KCNA)—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued on August 17 a memorandum in connection with the forthcoming debate on the Korean question at the 30th Session of the United Nations General Assembly. The full text of the memorandum reads:

Memorandum of DPRK Foreign Ministry

Re Debate on Korean Question at 30th UNGA Session

1. On Draft Resolution on Creation of Favourable Conditions for Converting Armistice into Durable Peace in Korea, Accelerating Independent, Peaceful Reunification Of Korea

The operative paragraphs of this draft resolution are as follows:

(1) Considers that it is necessary to dissolve the "United Nations Command" and withdraw all the foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the flag of the United Nations.

(2) Calls upon the real parties to the Armistice Agreement to replace the Korean Military Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement as a measure to ease tension and maintain and consolidate peace in Korea in the context of the dissolution of the "United Nations Command" and the withdrawal of all the foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the flag of the United Nations.

(3) Urges the north and the south of Korea to observe the principles of the north-south joint statement and take practical measures for ceasing arms reinforcement, reducing the armed forces of both sides drastically to an equal level, preventing armed conflicts and guaranteeing each other against the use of armed force against the other side, and thereby remove the military confrontation and maintain a durable peace in Korea, conducive to accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

If the paragraphs mentioned in this draft resolution are put into practice, it will make a practical contribution to the removal of tension and guarantee of a durable peace in Korea and the achievement of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country by the Korean people on the principles of the north-south joint statement.

1) To dissolve the "United Nations Command" and withdraw all the foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the flag of the United Nations is a prerequisite to the realization of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

No outside forces are allowed to interfere in the question of reunification of Korea, an internal national affair of the Korean people.

The occupation of south Korea by the U.S. troops wearing the mask of the "U.N. forces" and the United States' acts of aggression and interference against Korea are the root cause of the increasing tension in Korea and the basic obstacle to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

—The United States is stepping up war preparations in Korea, instigating the south Korean authorities to ceaseless war clamours, deliberately inciting north-south confrontation and aggravating tension in Korea.

• The United States keeps bringing illegally into south Korea modern weapons and military equipment including various kinds of atomic weapons and guided missiles.

It is widely known that the United States has shipped into south Korea "Honest John" rockets, 280-mm atomic guns, "Matador," "Nike Hercules," "Hawk" and "Lacross" guided missiles.

According to an announcement of U.S. military experts on January 1975, there have been deployed in south Korea 150 nuclear mines (A,D,M, R,D,P), 210 nuclear shells and field-guns capable of firing them, two launchers for Sergeant ground-to-ground missiles, six Sergeant ground nuclear missiles, four launchers for Lance ground-to-ground missiles, 12 Lance ground-to-ground nuclear missiles, 144 launchers for Nike Hercules ground-to-air missile, and nuclear warhead missiles at the ratio of one to each launcher.

There are also 54 F-4 Phantom fighter-bombers capable of carrying a nuclear warhead of 100 kilotons to 1 megaton or four nuclear missiles. (Washington, January 18, 1975, Japanese press "Jiji")

Rear Admiral Larocque of the U.S. Defence Information Centre said on June 20, 1975, that "the nuclear warheads deployed in south Korea are applicable to missiles, guns, mines, etc." and "many of them are deployed near the Military Demarcation Line bordering on north Korea." (Washington, June 20, 1975, Japanese press "Jiji")

• After its serious defeat in Indochina, the United States, in an attempt to keep hold on south Korea indefinitely, proclaimed it a "frontline defence area" and is openly threatening the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, wielding nuclear weapons.

The ruling circles of the United States are becoming louder in blaring that they would use nuclear arms in Korea.

Answering a question of reporters about the use of nuclear weapons in Korea on June 25, 1975, U.S. President Ford said: "We have a strong deterrent force both strategically and tactically. This deterrent force will be used flexibly in the interests of our country." (Washington, June 25, 1975. Japanese press "Jiji")

At a press conference on June 20, U.S. Secretary of Defence Schlesinger said "I think you may also know well that the United States has deployed its tactical nuclear weapons in south Korea," openly prattling that he would not hesitate to use nuclear weapons in Korea. (Washington, June 20, 1975, Japanese press "Jiji")

• The United States ceaselessly conducts nuclear attack exercises against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The U.S. and south Korean armies frequently stage clamourous war exercises in launching "tactical nuclear weapons" everywhere in south Korea and uninterruptedly perpetrate acts of war provocations, staging missile launching exercises even in the vicinity of the Demilitarized Zone.

The United States brought rocket-launching pads capable of launching nuclear warheads to a place just 4.5 km off the Demilitarized Zone in the central sector of the front to conduct missile launching exercises all the year round. And it stages "tactical nuclear weapon launching exercise" by setting in motion the artillery units of U.S. and south Korean armies stationed north of Seoul. (New York, June 23, 1975, south Korean news agency "Hapdong")

Meanwhile, an Okinawa-based unit of the U.S. forces for nuclear attack from the air frequents south Korea to carry out nuclear attack exercises and, with the participation of the units belonging to the U.S. third marine division and the "U.S. and south Korean ground forces, U.S. air force and the south Korean marine corps," large-scale military exercises such as "Operation Golden Dragon," "Operation Capstan Dragon," and so on are conducted without interruption.

• The United States has even mapped out a so-called "9-day operational plan" designed to invade the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

James Hollingsworth, "commander of the first U.S.-ROK joint corps," declared that they would complete aggression on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by a "strategy for a short, violent war" within "nine days." (Washington, June 17, 1975, south Korean news agency "Hapdong")

—The United States is further reinforcing its troops occupying south Korea and the south Korean army.

On July 26, 1975, a spokesman of the U.S. Department of Defence said that "the U.S. air force in south Korea had been strengthened to the maximum since 1974 and its firepower has also increased."

He stated that "the U.S. air force units in Kunsan and Masan bases, which had 15 aircraft for each squadron on an average during the Indochina war, have been strengthened up to the regular level of 18 to 20 aircraft per squadron, some of which have been expanded even with Phantoms." (Washington, July 26, 1975, south Korean news agency "Tongyang")

—The cases of violation of the Armistice Agreement by the U.S. side, including various armed provocations against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, since the signing of the Armistice Agreement up to July 26, 1975 ran into a stupendous 172,500 or more.

The war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. have created a dangerous situation in which a war may break out any moment in Korea.

Under this situation, neither a durable peace can be ensured in Korea nor can the independent and peaceful reunification of the country be realized, as long as the U.S. troops in the helmets of the "U.N. forces" are kept in south Korea.

To let the Korean people solve the question of the country's reunification independently and peacefully in the spirit of the north-south joint statement and on the principle of national self-determination, it is necessary, above anything else, to compel the U.S. troops to withdraw from south Korea.

—The U.S. troops, by nature, have no reason or ground whatsoever to stay on in south Korea.

• The continued occupation of south Korea by the U.S. troops is an act of aggression flagrantly violating the U.N. Charter on respect for sovereignty and non-interference in other's internal affairs and the publicly recognized principles of the international law.

• The occupation of south Korea by the U.S. troops runs counter to the north-south joint statement and the decision of the 28th Session of the United Nations General Assembly which supported and welcomed the joint statement.

The north-south joint statement published on 4th July, 1972 stipulates as one of the three principles of national reunification: "Firstly, reunification should be achieved independently, without relying upon outside force or being subject to its interference."

And the 28th Session of the United Nations General Assembly welcomed the three principles of national reunification laid down in the north-south joint statement and, hoping that the north and the south of Korea would continue their dialogue in the spirit of the north-south joint statement, took a step to dissolve the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea."

• The occupation of south Korea by the U.S. troops runs counter to the Korean Armistice Agreement which envisages the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea.

Paragraph 60, article 4, of the Korean Armistice Agreement signed on 27th July, 1953, reads: "In order to insure the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, the military commanders of both sides hereby recommend to the governments of the countries concerned on both sides that, within three (3) months after the Armistice Agreement is signed and becomes effective, a political conference of a higher level of both sides be held by representatives appointed respectively to settle through negotiation the questions of the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Korea, the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, etc."

But the political conference could not be convened owing to the sabotage of the United States.

For creating favourable conditions for the promotion of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, all the Chinese People's Volunteers withdrew, on their own initiative, from the northern half of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in 1958.

The U.S. troops have no pretext whatsoever to remain in south Korea.

—The occupation of south Korea by the U.S. troops runs counter entirely to the common desire and aspiration of the non-aligned countries and all the peace-loving people of the world.

The "resolution on the problem of Korea" adopted at the Fourth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries held in Algeria in 1973 declared that it "Calls for the withdrawal of all foreign troops stationed in south Korea and an end to all forms of foreign interference in the domestic affairs of Korea."

This is the very reflection of the requirements of the present times in which the world people strongly demand the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea.

2) To replace the Korean Military Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement in the context of the dissolution of the "United Nations Command" and the withdrawal of all foreign troops from south Korea is an urgent matter for creating favourable preconditions for removing tension and guaranteeing a durable peace in Korea and accomplishing the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

—It is impossible to remove tension and guarantee a durable peace with the state of armistice kept in Korea as it is.

The Armistice Agreement, by origin, is no more than a temporary ceasefire agreement in any case; it can neither terminate the state of war nor guarantee a durable peace.

Today in Korea there is only an Armistice Agreement, a step of ceasefire taken by the two belligerent parties, and no peace agreement has yet been signed.

As a result, an unstable state of ceasefire has persisted for the last 22 years in Korea and the armistice has not yet been converted into a durable peace.

Therefore, the real parties of the Korean Armistice Agreement must take a measure to put an end to such state of ceasefire at the earliest possible date and guarantee a durable peace.

—It stands out with greater urgency to replace the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement under the present situation in which the Armistice Agreement cannot perform its original function owing to the constant sabotage of the Armistice Agreement on the part of the United States side.

The United States ceaselessly violated the article on ceasefire, which is the key-point of the Armistice Agreement. Furthermore, in order to step up war preparations in south Korea, it unwarrantably suspended in June, 1956 the activities of the neutral nations inspection teams stipulated in the Armistice Agreement and, in June, 1957, unilaterally abrogated subparagraph 13-D of the Armistice Agreement banning the introduction of all kinds of weapons and combat materials into the Korean territory, an important provision of the Armistice Agreement.

The United States is increasing the danger of armed conflicts and reopening of the war in Korea by incessantly and wantonly violating the Armistice Agreement.

—Replacing the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement fully conforms with the requirements of the Armistice Agreement as well.

The Korean Armistice Agreement stipulates the convocation of a political conference of higher level within three months after the signing of the Armistice Agreement to discuss the questions of withdrawal of all the foreign troops from Korea and the peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

This peace agreement should be signed between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States, the real parties concerned.

The Armistice Agreement, by origin, was signed by the Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army and the Commander of the Chinese People's Volunteers on the one hand and the "U.N. Commander" on the other.

The Chinese People's Volunteers have already withdrawn totally from Korea. The so-called "U.N. forces" present in south Korea now are, in fact, U.S. troops.

Therefore, the real parties concerned are the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States.

—The Democratic People's Republic of Korea already long ago suggested to replace the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement and on March 25, 1974 the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea proposed to the United States to hold talks to solve the question of concluding a peace agreement.

We proposed to include the following points in a peace agreement to be conducted between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States:

Firstly, both sides shall pledge themselves to each other not to invade the other side and shall remove all dangers of direct armed conflicts.

The United States shall be bound in duty not to incite the south Korean authorities to the war provocation manoeuvres and fascist repression of the south Korean people or patronize them, not to hinder the north and south of Korea from reunifying the country independently and peacefully in accordance with the north-south joint statement, but to totally desist from meddling in the internal affairs of Korea.

Secondly, both sides shall discontinue the reinforcement of armed force and arms drive and stop introducing all weapons, combat equipment and war supplies into Korea.

Thirdly, the foreign troops in south Korea shall strip themselves of the "U.N. forces" helmets and all of them withdraw at the earliest possible date, taking all the weapons along.

Fourthly, Korea shall not be reduced to a military or operational base for any foreign country after the withdrawal of all the foreign troops from south Korea.

If the United States had harboured no aggressive ambition on Korea and had been truly interested in guaranteeing peace in this region, it should have responded to the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to conclude a peace agreement.

However, the United States has not responded to our proposal, calling it "propaganda."

The proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to conclude a peace agreement points to the fundamental way of relaxing tension and maintaining a durable peace in Korea.

This peaceful initiative conforms with the desire of all the peace-loving peoples of the world and won their warm welcome and support.

3) It constitutes an important guarantee for ensuring a durable peace in Korea and accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea that the north and the south of Korea observe the principles of the north-south joint statement and take a practical measure to remove the military confrontation.

If the Armistice Agreement is replaced with a peace agreement and the intervention of outside forces is removed in Korea, the north and the south of Korea will be able to solve excellently the domestic affairs of the nation through peaceful negotiations.

—The north-south joint statement clearly indicates the following three principles to be adhered to in solving the question of Korea's reunification:

Firstly, reunification should be achieved independently, without relying upon outside force or being subject to its interference.

Secondly, the reunification should be realized peacefully without recourse to the use of armed force against the other side.

Thirdly, great national unity should be promoted as one nation above anything else, transcending the differences of ideology, ideals and systems.

In the north-south joint statement it was also "agreed to refrain from committing armed provocations, big or small, and to take active measures for preventing unexpected military conflicts."

Therefore, to observe the north-south joint statement is a reliable guarantee for ensuring a durable peace in Korea and promoting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

—After a peace agreement is concluded, all the foreign troops withdrawn and interferences by the outside forces terminated, the north and the south of Korea will be able to take practical steps to discontinue arms reinforcement, reduce their respective armed forces drastically to an equal level, prevent armed conflicts and guarantee each other against the use of armed force against the other side, as a measure to ease tension and remove the state of military confrontation.

Such steps will make a practical contribution not only to firmly ensuring peace in Korea but also to dispelling misunderstanding and distrust and deepening mutual understanding and trust between the north and the south, creating an atmosphere of great national unity and promoting the reunification of the country.

Under the present condition where the huge armed forces of the north and the south are standing face to face with each other with the Military Demarcation Line between them, it is impossible to remove the danger of war or remove the root cause of misunderstanding and distrust between the north and the south.

Only when decisive measures are taken to eliminate military confrontation and relax the tension between the north and the south of Korea is it possible to remove misunderstanding and distrust and create an atmosphere of mutual trust and unity, successfully advance the dialogue between the north and the south and remove the obstacles in the way of reunification.

In the course of the north-south dialogue we repeatedly proposed to the south Korean authorities to realize the five-point proposal—to cease armament reinforcement and arms race between the north and the south; to make the U.S. army withdraw from south Korea; to reduce the armed forces in the north and the south to 100,000 men or less respectively and drastically cut their armaments; to stop the introduction of all weapons, combat equipment and war material from abroad; and to guarantee each other against the use of armed forces against the other side.

If this proposal is realized, the tension between the north and the south will be rapidly removed, a decisive phase will be opened in improving the north-south relations and a great stride forward will be made in consolidating peace in Korea and achieving her independent and peaceful reunification.

And it will make it possible to relieve the people of the burden of military expenditure, send many young and middle-aged people back home and direct more manpower and material resources to the construction of the national economy and the improvement of the people's living.

These steps will enjoy the full support and welcome of the peace-loving peoples of the whole world, not to speak of the entire Korean people in the north and the south.

2. On "Draft Resolution" of U.S. Side

In the "draft resolution" the U.S. side proposed to dissolve the "United Nations Command" provided that the parties direcly concerned in the Armistice Agreement "agree that they will regard all provisions of the Armistice Agreement as continuing in force" and, in this context, to let the officers of the United States and south Korean armies ensure the enforcement of the Armistice Agreement in place of the "commander-in-chief of the United Nations Command."

This pursues only the aim to hoodwink world public opinion under the specious name of maintaining the Armistice Agreement continuously in Korea and justify the continued occupation of south Korea by the U.S. troops with the name of the United Nations, create "two Koreas" and perpetuate the division of Korea.

1) When it has become an increasingly irresistible demand of the times that the U.S. troops should be withdrawn from south Korea, the United States, in an attempt to check this trend, pretended in the "draft resolution" to have the readiness to dissolve the "United Nations Command."

But, in fact, it reveals in all nakedness its intention not only to refuse to dissolve even the "United Nations Command," but also to keep the U.S. troops in south Korea indefinitely.

—In the "draft resolution," the United States does not make even a mention of the withdrawal of the foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the flag of the United Nations.

This proves that it wants to occupy south Korea indefinitely.

This is also proved by the fact that it is now openly ranting that even if the "United Nations Command" is dissolved, the U.S. troops will remain as ever in south Korea under the so-called "ROK-U.S. mutual defence pact."

If the "U.N. Command" is dissolved, it is natural and reasonable that the U.S. troops stationed in south Korea under the cloak of the "U.N. forces" should also withdraw. In spite of this, the United States intends to keep its troops in south Korea. This is because it harbours aggressive ambitions.

As for the so-called "ROK-U.S. mutual defence pact," it was cooked up by the United States with the south Korean authorities in violation of paragraph 60, article 4, of the Armistice Agreement which envisages the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea after the armistice; it is an aggressive and unlawful document which none of the Korean people recognize.

Today when it is impossible to legalize the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. troops even with the name of the "U.N. forces", it is all the more impossible to legalize it with something like "pact."

—The United States proposes in its "draft resolution" to replace its signatory to the Armistice Agreement—the "commander-in-chief of the United Nations Command"—with the officers of the U.S. army and the south Korean army, calling it an "alternative arrangement to maintain the Armistice Agreement." This is designed to legalize officially the permanent occupation of south Korea by the U.S. troops.

If the "U.N. Command", a signatory to the Korean Armistice Agreement, is dissolved, the Armistice Agreement, too, will have no alternative but to cease its existence.

Accordingly, it is out of the question from the outset to change only the signatory to the Armistice Agreement while keeping it as it is, though it may be another matter to replace the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement.

Moreover, since the south Korean authorities are not a signer of the Armistice Agreement and have consistently opposed the Armistice Agreement itself, they cannot become a signatory to the Armistice Agreement.

And under the conditions in which the U.S. army remains in south Korea, seizing all the real power, it is meaningless to make the south Korean authorities a signatory to the Armistice Agreement.

2) In its "draft resolution," the U.S. pretended that it was willing to dissolve the "United Nations Command." But attaching some "conditions" to it the United States, in fact, does not want to dissolve even the "United Nations Command."

The United States has even set the deadline of January 1, 1976, to make it appear as if it was willing to dissolve the "United Nations Command," but this is a mere trick to mislead world public opinion. Its real intention is to prevent the dissolution of the "United Nations Command" by dragging on the time on the plea of "discussion between the direct parties concerned," "the alternative arrangement to maintain the Armistice Agreement" and so forth.

3) Under the specious name of maintaining the Armistice Agreement the United States is trying to fix the unstable state of armistice in Korea and justify the perpetuation of the division into "two Koreas" with the name of the United Nations.

More than 20 years have already elapsed since the conclusion of the Armistice Agreement in Korea.

Maintenance of the state of armistice for such a long period itself is a violation of the basic spirit of the Armistice Agreement and it is extremely abnormal.

How long is the United States going to keep this unstable state of armistice?

If the U.S. is really interested in maintaining and consolidating peace in Korea and hopes for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, it should not commit such acts as rejecting a peace agreement and freezing the state of ceasefire indefinitely.

The "draft resolution" of the U.S. side is, to all intents and purposes, a deceptive document which runs diametrically counter to the desire of the Korean people and the world peace-loving people for the establishment of the structure of durable peace in Korea and the realization of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and which conflicts totally with the decision of the 28th Session of the U.N. General Assembly on the Korean question.

The two opposite draft resolutions submitted to the 30th Session of the U.N. General Assembly in connection with the discussion of the Korean question clearly show who are really endeavouring for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification and who are obstructing the reunification of Korea and aggravating the tension in Korea.

Convinced that the draft resolution submitted for the creation of favourable conditions for accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea will enjoy active support from the governments and peoples of all the peace-loving countries the world over, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea hopes that the U.N. General Assembly this year will adopt this draft resolution and thus make a contribution to firmly guaranteeing peace in Korea and accelerating her independent and peaceful reunification.

PYONGYANG, August 17, 1975

DPRK's Skyrocke ting Internat'l Prestige

The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung had this to say:

"Thanks to the independent and principled foreign policy of the Government of the Republic, solidarity between our country and the socialist countries is incessantly consolidating and solidarity and cooperation with the third world countries are strengthening extraordinarily and we have a large number of friends in various countries of the world."

With the high authority of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the great vitality of his Juche idea, the international prestige of the DPRK has been remarkably rising as the sole legitimate state in the Korean Peninsula.

This is clear from the fact that recently President Kim Il Sung paid a formal visit to the People's Republic of China and various countries in Africa and Europe and was warmly welcomed by the leaders and peoples wherever he went.

The revolutionary people the world over as well as socialist countries give unanimous support to the DPRK's line for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country set forth by the great leader President Kim Il Sung and express firm solidarity with the Korean people in their anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. struggle.

The number of countries having diplomatic relations with the DPRK has increased to 88, an increase of 49 in number since 1972.

The DPRK became a member of the Conference of Non-Aligned Countries at its foreign ministers' meeting held in Lima, in defiance of an attempt of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to prevent her from joining the non-alignment movement.

Earlier, the Fourth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries held in 1973 in Algeria was in full agreement with the five-point proposition of national reunification and the three principles—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity—set forth by President Kim Il Sung.

This year alone, nine countries recognized the DPRK—Fiji, Portugal, Thailand, Kenya, Burma, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Tunisia, Sao Tome and Principe and Cape Verde Islands.

In the case of Australia which opened the diplomatic relations with the DPRK last year, she once took an antagonistic attitude toward the DPRK as a member of the "U.N. forces" in the Korean War and belonged to the anti-communist "ASPAC" block. Therefore, her recognition of the DPRK dealt a telling blow at the south Korean puppet "regime" of Pak Jung Hi, as Australia was once considered an old and reliable "ally."

Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland and Many other European capitalist countries have already established diplomatic relations with the DPRK and are developing state relations on good terms.

On the other hand, the south Korean puppet "authorities" established state relations with only five countries last year. Last year Togo broke off its relations with Seoul, and this year Laos severed diplomatic relations with Seoul.

The U.S. imperialists have sustained a fatal blow again in Indochina and landed themselves in such a fix where they can no longer hold out in Asia.

This shows the daily-increasing international prestige of the DPRK and the sharply reduced international position of Seoul, to say nothing of the weakened influence and power of the U.S. imperialists.

International solidarity with the DPRK has become apparent in the votes taken at meetings of international bodies to decide their admission of the DPRK. In April 1973, the DPRK joined the IPU by a majority of 57 for and 28 against; in May 1973, the WHO by a majority vote of 66 to 41; and in July 1975 the ITU by a majority vote of 104 for and 3 against and 10 abstentions, in defiance of all sorts of obstructive manoeuvres by the opposing group.

These developments influenced the discussion on the Korean issue in the U.N. General Assembly. In the First Political Committee of the 29th UNGA last year, the U.S. proposal to oppose the voting at the UNGA on a draft resolution on the "withdrawal of all foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the U.N. flag" was defeated 57 to 48—a historic failure of the U.S. in the U.N. and the vote on this draft resolution resulted in a tie at 48:48 (The 1970 U.N. vote is 32 for the DPRK; 60 against).

Thirty-seven U.N. member nations jointly proposed in August this year to discuss a motion "Creation of Favourable Conditions for Converting the Armistice into a Durable Peace in Korea and Accelerating the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea" at the 30th Session of the United Nations General Assembly.

The DPRK is consolidating the solidarity with the third world countries as well as the socialist countries and has a larger number of supporters and sympathizers in various countries of the world.

DPRK UN Observer Demands US Withdrawal from S. Korea

PYONGYANG Aug. 17 (KCNA)—Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Kwon Min Jun, Permanent Observer of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations, held a press conference on August 11 at the United Nations Headquarters.

According to a report from New York, the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Kwon Min Jun explained in detail the content of the statement of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea made public on August 11 and answered questions raised by journalists. He said:

As it became all the more irresistible demand of the times that the U.S. imperialists must withdraw their armed forces of aggression from south Korea, they shamelessly declared that the U.S. troops in south Korea are not "U.N. forces" but troops stationed there under the so-called "ROK-U.S. mutual defence treaty" and that if the "U.N. forces" withdraw, a war may break out again and are now pretending to have the readiness to dissolve the "U.N. Command" by bringing out a clumsily phrased "resolution."

But the U.S. imperialists announced that they would dissolve the "U.N. Command" on some "condition," thereby clearly showing that, in actuality, they have no intention to dissolve it.

This is nothing but a revelation of their black-hearted design to justify the U.S. imperialists' permanent occupation of south Korea and realise the "two Koreas" plot at any cost.

In order to justify their occupation of south Korea, the U.S. imperialists allege their troops are "U.N. forces" when they think it is favourable to use the name of the United Nations and say their troops are not "U.N. forces" when they think it is unfavourable to wear the "U.N. forces" berets. This reveals their brigandish nature with increasing clarity.

The U.S. imperialists' talk about the dissolution of the "U.N. Command" fully laid bare their gangster-like intention to change the "U.N. forces" berets for another berets and keep occupying south Korea, he noted, and went on:

If the U.S. troops take off the "U.N. forces" berets, there will be no excuse whatsoever for them to stay on in south Korea.

Therefore, if the "U.N. Command" is dissolved, all foreign troops staying in south Korea under the U.N. flag must withdraw.

Denouncing the Ford clique for their recent aggressive outbursts that they would use nuclear weapons against the Korean people, he stressed:

The U.S. imperialists must look straight at today's changed reality and act with discretion.

Underscoring the great vitality of the policy of independent, national reunification put forward by the great leader President Kim Il Sung, he said: Today the policy of independent national reunification set forth by the great leader is enjoying the full support and encouragement of the world peace-loving countries and peoples for its justness.

He expressed the belief that the U.N. General Assembly session this year would take positive measures to create favourable conditions for converting the armistice in Korea into a durable peace and achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Diplomatic Ties with 88 Countries

1. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (1948. Oct. 12); 2. The Mongolian People's Republic (1948. Oct. 15); 3. The Polish People's Republic (1948. Oct. 16); 4. The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic (1948. Oct. 21); 5. The Socialist Republic of Romania (1948. Nov. 3); 6. The Hungarian People's Republic (1948. Nov. 11); 7. The People's Republic of Bulgaria (1948. Nov. 29); 8. The People's Republic of Albania (1949. May 11); 9. The People's Republic of China (1949. Oct. 6); 10. The German Democratic Republic (1949. Nov. 7); 11. The Democratic Republic of Vietnam (1950. Jan. 31); 12. The Democratic and People's Republic of Algeria (1958. Sep. 25); 13. The Republic of Guinea (1958 Oct. 8); 14. The Republic of Cuba (1960. Aug. 29); 15. The Mali Republic (1960. Oct. 31); 16. The Yemen Arab Republic (1963. Mar. 9); 17. The Arab Republic of Egypt (1963. Aug. 24); 18. The Republic of Indonesia (1964. Apr. 16); 19. The Islamic Republic of Mauritania (1964. Nov. 12); 20. The People's Republic of the Congo (1964. Dec. 24); 21. The Republic of Ghana (1964. Dec. 28); 22. The United Republic of Tanzania (1965. Jan. 13); 23. The Syrian Arab Republic (1966. Jul. 24); 24. The Republic of Burundi (1967. Mar. 11); 25. The Somali Democratic Republic (1967. Apr. 12); 26. The Republic of Iraq (1968. Jan. 30); 27. The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (1968. Feb. 7) 28. The Republic of Equatorial Guinea (1969. Jan. 30); 29. The Republic of Zambia (1969. Apr. 12); 30. The Republic of Chad (1969. May 8); 31. The Republic of South Vietnam (1969. Jun. 12); 32. The Republic of the Sudan (1969. Jun. 21); 33. The Republic of Central Africa (1969. Sep. 5); 34. The Kingdom of Cambodia (1970. May 5); 35. The Maldive Islands (1970. Jun. 14); 36. The Republic of Sri Lanka (1970. Jul. 15); 37. The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (1971. Sep. 3); 38. The Republic of Sierra Lenone (1971. Oct. 14); 39. The Republic of Malta (1971. Dec. 20); 40. The United Republic of Cameroon (1972. Mar. 3); 41. The Republic of Rwanda (1972. Apr. 27); 42. The Republic of Uganda (1972. Aug. 2); 43. The Republic of Senegal (1972. Sep. 8); 44. The Republic of Upper Volta (1972. Oct. 11); 45. The Islamic Republic of Pakistan (1972. Nov. 9); 46. The Republic of Madagascar (1972. Nov. 16); 47. The Republic of Zaire (1972. Dec. 15); 48. The Republic of Togo (1973. Jan. 31); 49. The Republic of Dahomey (1973. Feb. 5); 50. The Republic of Gambia (1973. Mar. 2); 51. Mauritius (1973. Mar. 16); 52. The Kingdom of Sweden (1973. Apr. 6); 53. The Empire of Iran (1973. Apr. 15); 54. The Kingdom of Denmark (1973. May 21); 55. The Republic of Iceland (1973. May 21); 56. The Republic of Argentina (1973. Jun. 1); 57. The Republic of Finland (1973. Jun. 1); 58. The Kingdom of Norway (1973. Jun. 22); 59. Malaysia (1973. Jun. 30); 60. The Republic of India (1973. Dec. 10); 61. The People's Republic of Bangladesh (1973. Dec. 16); 62. The Republic of Liberia (1973. Dec. 20); 63. The Republic of Afghanistan (1973. Dec. 26); 64. The Libyan Arab Republic (1974. Jan. 29); 65. The Gabon Republic (1974. Jan. 29); 66. The Republic of Costa Rica (1974. Feb. 10); 67. The Republic of Guinea Bissau (1974. Mar. 19); 68. The Kingdom of Nepal (1974. May 15); 69. The Cooperative Republic of Guyana (1974. May 18); 70. The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan (1974. Jul. 5); 71. The Commonwealth of Australia (1974. Jul. 31); 72. The Kingdom of Laos (1974. Jun. 24); 73. The Republic of Niger (1974. Sep. 6); 74 Jamaica (1974. Oct. 9); 75. The Republic of Venezuela (1974. Oct. 28); 76. The Republic of Botswana (1974. Nov. 27); 77. The Republic of Austria (1974. Dec. 17); 78. The Federation of Switzerland (1974. Dec. 20); 79. Fiji (1975. Apr. 14); 80. The Republic of Portugal (1975. Apr. 15); 81. The Kingdom of Thailand (1975. May 8); 82. The Republic of Kenya (1975. May 12); 83. The Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma (1975. May 16); 84. Ethiopia (1975. Jun. 5); 85. The People's Republic of Mozambique (1975. Jun. 25); 86. The Republic of Tunisia (1975. Jul. 16); 87. The Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe (1975. Aug. 9); 88. The Republic of Cape Verde Islands (1975. Aug. 18)

Libya, Senegal Join Co-Sponsors of Draft UN Resolution for Korea's Reunion

PYONGYANG, August. 22 (KCNA)—Libya became on August 12 a co-sponsor of the draft resolution "Creation of Favourable Conditions for Converting the Armistice into a Durable Peace in Korea and Accelerating the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea" jointly submitted by 35 U.N. member nations with the approach of the 30th Session of the United Nations General Assembly, according to a report from New York.

On August 13, Senegal also became a co-sponsor of the draft resolution.

With this, the number of co-sponsors of the draft resolution rose to 37 in all.

Cartoon describes the recent UNSC rejection of the south Korean puppet's application for the separate admission to the world organization.

US Hatches "9-Day War" Plot in Korea

The respected and beloved leader of the Korean people President Kim Il Sung said:

"These days the ringleaders of U.S. imperialism have been declaring that they will 'strengthen our ties' with the south Korean puppet clique and 'stick to our commitments' to them. They are even claiming that south Korea is the 'forward defence area' of the U.S. and vociferating that they will keep their aggression army stationed there. This shows that the U.S. imperialists have not given up their wild ambition to invade the whole of Korea and Asia by keeping south Korea in their grip and using it as a base."

The past four months since the U.S. complete fiasco in Indochina witnessed the U.S. imperialists have been stepping up with mad haste for realizing at any cost their aggressive design on Korea with south Korea as the stepping stone.

The Ford-Kissinger-Schlesinger Administration, in an attempt to regain its prestige damaged in Asia, are hysterically repeating the provocative remarks to ignite another war in the Korean Peninsula.

As to the U.S. resort to aggressive war, TIME magazine (May 12) stated, "In order to demonstrate its position that it is not withdrawing from the Far East, the U.S. may have to undertake some kind of forceful, symbolic action."

The U.S. policy-makers, to prevent from repeating their Indochinese defeat in Korea, did not hesitate to mention "the use of nuclear weapons" for the sake of the continuing domination of south Korea and the dictatorial regime of Pak Jung Hi.

Secretary of Defense Schlesinger began to threaten the Korean people and challenge the peace-loving peoples the world over with the U.S. decision on the possible use of nuclear weapons in Korea. He prattles: "We should hit north Korean targets with tactical nuclear weapons if communist forces invade the south" (May 16), "The U.S. would strike the heart of the strength and destroy 'the military power of north Korea'" (May 18) and "The U.S. cannot foreclose any option including the use of nuclear weapons in the defense of south Korea" (Jun. 26). And American boss Ford on Jun. 25 confirmed Schlesinger's remarks, saying that "The U.S. would pursue a policy of 'maximum flexibility' in the use of nuclear weapons in Korea."

And finally, with a series of these utterances as the background, "the 9-day war plan" in Korea was mapped out by a U.S. war maniac.

According to Washington Post on Jun. 15, this plan, worked out by U.S. commanding general Hollingsworth serving in south Korea, tells that "In case of a north Korean invasion of the south, it would be a nine-day war—5 days to immobilize the enemy and another 4 days for infantry mopup." Further, it details that "North Korea would be hit by nearly a thousand daily air sorties, including devastating B-52 raids, using the most sophisticated technology."

This "9-day war" plan means the last-ditch effort to which the White House resorted under the present conditions where it faces aggravating economic crisis and is under the mounting American and world public attacks on the U.S. war policy.

The U.S. is now not able to fight a long-protracted war because of her dollar crisis caused from her financial loss in the Korean War ($ 20 billion) and the Indochinese War ($ 150 billion) though it ignited wars.

As for the American public opinion, the will of the people is very clear on their leaders' provocation of war to the Korean people.

The recent Harris poll indicated that 65% of American people would oppose any U.S. intervention in a new Korean war and only 14% would approve.

In addition, the U.S. debacle in the Indochinese War defamed its international prestige and influence, so that its sattelite countries began to doubt the "power of the U.S."

On the U.N. stage, the U.S. is no longer in the position to enjoy a built-in majority as it did in the past to legalize its aggressive war in Korea.

These factors led the U.S. to take more reckless policies to save its colonial ruling system from total bankruptcy in Asia. Clear example of this is the "Mayagueze Incident" in Cambodia.

The recent blackmail of the "9-day war" shows from the viewpoint of this that the U.S. is driven deep into an inextricable quagmire and that unless she depends on a short term battle with the use of nuclear weapons, it is too difficult for her to find a way out from the serious dilemma.

The U.S. imperialists, afraid of the loss of south Korea which would mean the further erosion of U.S. imperialism's already weakened position in all Asia, are now backing up the south Korean puppets who have been gripped by dreadful anxiety and terror since the downfall of South Vietnamese Thieu and Cambodian Lon Nol puppet cliques.

In particular, in order to legalize the continued occupation of their troops in south Korea in defiance of the internationa. denunciation, the U.S. imperialists are egging their puppet Pak Jung Hi clique on to confront the DPRK by bawling at the so-called "threat of southward invasion from the north."

However, what is a growing threat to the Korean people is the existence of 42,000 U.S. troops in over 40 U.S. military bases in south Korea, covering 400,000 acres of land—the largest in Asia.

Despite the disorderly withdrawal of the last U.S. troops from Indochina the Wall Street imperialists have a huge war machine in the eastern Pacific region: 182,000 soldiers including marines, 850 combat aircraft, and 56 major naval ships, including aircraft carriers, cruisers, destroyers, and ballistic missiles submarines—parts of these war machine are gradually brought in south Korea.

And, there is a fear that the U.S. intention to keep south Korea as the private property of the US monoplies Texaco, Gulf, and the Chase Manhattan Bank easily leads to another war.

Further, it cannot be disregarded that the U.S. imperialists have shipped into south Korea greater quantities of nuclear weapons and rockets and are speeding up the construction of large-scale air bases for planes carrying nuclear weapons—this is a threat to the peace and security in Korea and Asia.

As for U.S. nuclear installation in south Korea, 1,700 nuclear warheads are stored in south Korea: the 4th U.S. missile division headquarters in Chungchon equipped with 2 Honest John battalions and one Sergeant battalion; the 2nd infantry division in Tongduchong with 155mm, 175mm and 203mm caliber guns capable of firing nuclear shells; the 38th air-defense brigade in Osan with a Nike Hercules battalion and 4 Hawk battalions; and the 314th air force division under the control of the 5th air force in Osan and the 3rd tactical air corps in Gunsan with F-4 Phantom fighter-bombers (each can carry 4 nuclear bombs.)

The U.S. imperialists, in spite of the international denunciation of their "declaration of nuclear use," are bringing into south Korea fighter-bombers for "air attack and reconnaissance" and "Ridge," a warship belonging to the U.S. Pacific Fleet, and are planning to introduce 12 anti-aircraft "T.S.Q.73" missile Minders.

According to a U.S. Defense Department spokesman, the U.S. air force units in Gunsan and Osan which had been under-equipped with an average of 15 F-4C Phantoms for each squadron during the Indochinese War have been strengthened to their full capacity, some squadrons of which were increased to 24 Pahntoms.

Further, may of the F-4C's and F-4D's at these two bases were replaced with modern F-4E Phantoms which are equipped with more sophisticated electronic apparatuses, 20mm cannons, air-to-air and air-to-ground missiles.

Former Secretary of State Dean Rusk told on Jul. 22 that these nuclear weapons would be fired against the DPRK "if Pyongyang made an all-out attack on south Korea."

In step with the increasing introduction of nuclear weapons into south Korea, a number of U.S. bellicose elements flew to Seoul: Gen. Fred. C. Weyand, U.S. army chief of staff (Jun.); Adm. Noel Gaylor, commander of U.S. forces in the Pacific (Jun.); Owen Zurhellen Jr., U.S. deputy assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs (Jan.); the air-borne commander of the U.S. air forces (Jul.); and Lester Wolff, chairman of the U.S. House subcommittee of future foreign policy, research and development (Aug.)

Schlesinger's visit to south Korea was aimed at strengthening the "south Korea U.S. military bond" to prepare for another war in Korea. Notable is that he is accompanied by air force Gen. George S. Brown, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, Adm. Noel Gaylor, commander-in-chief of the U.S. Forces in Pacific and Gen. Richard G.Stilwell, commander-in-chief of the U.N.C./U.S. forces in south Korea/U.S. 8th army/ and other high ranking Defense Department officials.

Along with their visits, the U.S. troops and south Korean puppet army are waging provocative military exercises in succession, such as "tactical nuclear weapons launching exercise" in the areas along the Military Demarcation Line, "south Korea-U.S. joint mobile exercise" and "south Korea-U.S. air joint force exercise." This is part of the premeditated maneouvres of U.S. imperialism to key up the tension in Korea.

All these facts indicate that the U.S. imperialist aggressors are getting ever more reckless in their manoeuvres to start a war in Korea at any cost.

In this respect, the "9-day war plan" is a link in the war preparation in accordance with the "New Asia Strategy."

But no one will be frightened at such blackmail.

This "9-day war" plan reminds us of the big mouths of the U.S. before the Korean War in 1950. At that time, MacArthur swaggered: "Convey to the U.S. soldiers, that when they arrive at the Yalu River, they will be home—I confirm my statement that they will be home for Christmas," and U.S. President Truman "the unconditional surrender of the north Korean army was the primary condition for the solution of the war and that in the not distant future MacArthur would conclude a pact of surrender on the Doman and Amrok Rivers." But all these remarks were big talks. The result of the Korean War brought the falling of the myth about the might of the U.S. The so-called "history of victory" the U.S. imperialists bragged about came to an end with losses of 1,093,000 troops, including 397,000 U.S. troops and large quantities of war equipment, including 12,200 aircraft, 250 warships and vessels and more than 3,000 tanks. The White House should not forget what former Secretary of State Marshall said woefully after the Korean War, "The myth has been blown away. Our country was not so strong as others have thought," and what Senator Joseph McCarthy said painfully, "We suffered a serious defeat in Korea."

U.S. military blackmail of today shows that they have not rid themselves of the way of thinking of the "all-mighty" in the past when they imposed their own will upon some small nations in aggressive way with the threat of military power.

U.S. should know that it is becoming difficult for them to act as they please.

The days have gone when the U.S. rule over the world at will. Therefore, no amount of threat and blackmail can bring to their knees the Korean people who are determined to drive the U.S. imperialists out of south Korea and to reunify their country.

Looking squarely at the anti-U.S. move in Korea and in the U.N., the U.S. imperialists must give up at once their splitting and war manoeuvres in Korea and take away the aggression troops wearing the "United Nations forces" mask, together with all lethal weapons for aggression—including nuclear weapons.

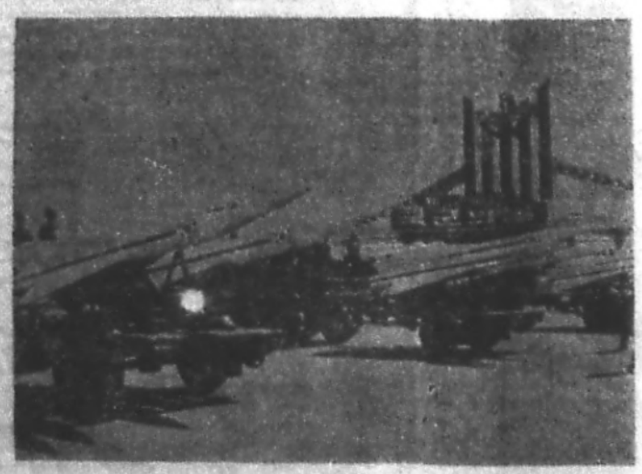

Photo shows the puppet south Korean army's parade held in Seoul on "the day of the ROK armed forces."

The US imperialists have converted south Korea into a huge attack base against the northern part, while providing various types of nuclear arms for the puppet clique.

Press Comments

On the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the independence of Dahomey, an article of Rodong Sinmun haild the achievements which the Dahomeyan people have made in the struggle for building a new society holding aloft the banner of anti-imperialism and independence following independence, especially under the guidance of President Mathieu Kerekou since the victory of the October 26, 1972, revolution.

The Dahomeyan people have actively supported and encouraged our people in the just struggle for driving the U.S. imperialist aggression troops out of south Korea and achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. Our people feel grateful for this.

Expressing the belief that the relations of friendship and cooperation forged between the Korean and Dahomeyan peoples in the struggle for the anti-imperialist common cause will further strengthen and develop in the future, the Korean people sincerely wish the Dahomeyan people greater successes in the struggle for building a prosperous and developing new country.

Rodong Sinmun sincerely wished new success to the Niger people in the struggle for the prosperity of their country in its article August 3 dedicated to the 15th anniversary of the independence of Niger.

Pointing out that the 15 years of the Niger people since independence have been fruitful days of indomitable struggle for shaping their destiny.

The Korean people firmly believe that the friendly and cooperative relations established between the peoples of the two countries will be further strengthened and developed in the future through the anti-imperialist common struggle.

On the 30th anniversary of the proclamation of the independence of Indonesia, Rodong Sinmun, in an article, said: The independence of Indonesia opened up a path for building a new life before her people.

Korea and Indonesia are far away from each other geographically. But the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two peoples are developing as the days go by.

The Korean people believe that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries will strengthen and develop in various fields in future.

The Korean people wish the friendly Indonesian people greater successes on the road of the independent development of the country.(KCNA)

Pak Advocates Division

Traitor Pak Jung Hi revealed his splittist design once again by bringing forward the question of "simultaneous admission to the U.N. of north and south Korea in his Aug. 15 "address." The so-called "simultaneous admission to the U.N." of north and south Korea issued from the notorious "special statement" which openly announced "two Koreas" line; it is nothing but a criminal scheme to fix the reality of split, in other words, to have the permanent division of the nation recognized internationally.

But, the Pak Jung Hi clique, a handful of puppets, are working overtime to obstruct national reunification and freeze the split. It is an unpardonable treacherous act to oppose reunification which the whole nation aspires after. We will never tolerate the splittists who try to prolong their dirty remaining days, keeping the country and the nation split and leaving them to the tender mercies of the foreign aggressors.

Under the pretext of the "threat of southward invasion" the Pak Jung Hi clique of traitors are begging the U.S. imperialist aggression troops for their permanent stationing and bringing in a large quantity of mass destruction weapons including nuclear weapons, thereby turning south Korea into an offensive base directed against the DPRK, into huge army barracks.

Facts go to prove that the ever more clamourous "anti-communist" din and "threat of southward invasion" racket raised by the Pak Jung Hi clique are designed to deceive the world people, intensify the fascist suppression of the south Korean people, create among the people a tense atmosphere and uneasiness as if something would happen right now and to speed up war preparations.

It goes without saying that the Pak Jung Hi clique's frantic cry over the "threat of southward invasion" is also aimed at getting more dollars from the U.S. imperialists, their master, and feather their own nest through irregularities with the money.

The outburst of this arch traitor for reliance on outside forces reveals his intention to prolong his dirty remaining days by throwing himself deeper into the arms of the U.S. imperialists, his master, and getting their backing and frantically pursue the lines of split, war and fasciotization in reliance upon their "strength," maintaining and perpetuating the U.S. imperialists' occupation of south Korea.

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